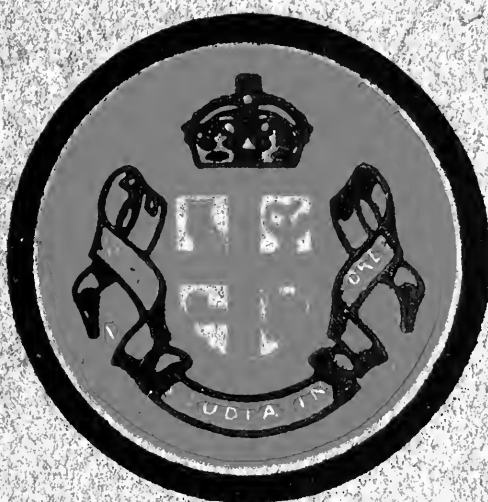


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FEBRUARY
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OFFICIAL CALENDAR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

FOR THE YEAR 1912

MARCH :

1. School Boards in unorganized Townships to appoint Assessors. (Not later than 1st March).
- Financial Statements of Teachers' Associations to Department, due (On or before 1st March).
- Separate School supporters to notify Municipal Clerks. (On or before 1st March).
21. Normal School Final Examination for Grade A students begins.
29. Night Schools close. (Session 1911-1912). (Close 31st March.)

APRIL :

1. Returns by Clerks of counties, cities, etc., of population, to Department, due. (On or before 1st April).
3. Normal Schools close before Easter Holidays.
4. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close. (Thursday before Easter Sunday).
5. GOOD FRIDAY.
8. EASTER MONDAY.
9. Annual Meeting of the Ontario Educational Association at Toronto. (During Easter Vacation).
15. Reports on Night Schools due (Session 1911-1912). (Not later than the 15th April).
15. High Schools, third term, and Public and Separate Schools open after Easter Holidays. (Second Monday after Easter Sunday).
16. Normal Schools open after Easter Holidays.
19. Notice by candidate for Junior High School Entrance and Junior Public School Graduation Diploma Examinations, to Inspectors, due, (before April 20th).
24. Inspectors' report number of candidates for Junior High School Entrance and Junior Public School Graduation Diploma examinations (not later than April 24th).
30. Notice by candidates to Inspectors due for Senior High School Entrance, Senior Public School Graduation Diploma and the Model School Entrance examinations and the Lower School examination for Entrance into the Normal Schools and Faculties of Education (before May 1st).

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WHISTLER'S "CARLYLE."

ACTA VICTORIANA

VOL. ~~XXXVI.~~ TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1912.

No. 5.

Two Whistler Portraits

CARL Y. CONNOR, B.A.

WHISTLER'S story is a fascinating one, for it is the story of a remarkable genius resolute and unswerving, who, though assailed by widespread criticism, finally achieved recognition as a great man in the field of art. When he sold his "Nocturne in Blue and Gold"—the Falling Rocket picture—Ruskin said: "I had never expected to hear a coxcomb ask 200 guineas for flinging a pot of paint in the public's face." Later on city corporations and national governments became bidders for his work. But through it all he worked undisturbed with the care and delicacy of an accomplished artist, with the resolution of a man of courage.

The great difference between Whistler and the contemporary pre-Raphaelites, was one not only of style, but of conception. Their aim was Realism, his Impressionism. So they painted nature exactly as they found it, relentlessly and with scrutiny. Meanwhile Whistler with a broader conception was using his wonderful gift of selection, grasping the central idea and omitting the unessential details. In addition he was making use of an unusual faculty of color combination, adroitly employing the delicate, tender, even monotonous, hues which characterize his work and make him a color-composer and "The Apostle of Good Taste." It is, then with particular pleasure that one reads the following extract from his own pen:

“And when the evening mist clothes the riverside with poetry as with a veil, and the poor buildings lose themselves in the dim sky, and the tall chimney’s become campanili, and the ware-houses are palaces in the night, then the wayfarer hastens home; the working man and the cultured one, the wise man and the one of pleasure cease to understand as they have ceased to see, and Nature, who for once has sung in tune, sings her exquisite song to the artist alone, her son and her master—her son in that he loves her, her master in that he knows her. To him her secrets are unfolded; to him her lessons have become gradually clear. He looks at her flower, not with the enlarging lens that he may gather facts for the botanist, but with the light of the one who sees in her choice selection of brilliant tones and delicate tints suggestions of future harmonies.”

With such convictions Whistler entered the sphere of portraiture, and the pictures which followed—including the Carlyle portrait and the picture of his mother—are refutations of the earlier criticism that he lacked interest in humanity. In accordance with his theory of color harmony and the idea that every picture should be a decorative arrangement of color—a thing of beauty in itself, he calls these “Arrangements in black and grey.” But in addition to this masterly grouping of color masses Whistler shows himself a wonderful character analyst. Without losing his own individuality he has been able, in a very remarkable way, to project himself into the temperament of the individual, or rather to interpret that temperament and give it imperishable expression. “It is for the artist,” he says, “to put on canvas something more than the face that the model wears for that one day—to paint the man, in short, as well as the features.” In addition he has placed this essence-figure of character far back within its frame “at a depth behind it equal to the distance at which the painter sees his model.” It is as if the frame were but the studio window. Surely this is the truest, greatest Realism.

Whistler’s picture of his mother is perhaps the most popular of all the painter’s pictures. It is the old subject in a new way. The mother sits in a black gown, motionless and dreamy; the hands are crossed over the white handkerchief; the feet resting upon a stool; the plainness of the background is broken by

indistinct pictures, and at one side hangs a delicately patterned curtain. There is a tranquility about the pose, and the expression which is particularly suggestive of the calmness common with old people, yet a calmness which holds within it such a throng of memories.

In pose the Carlyle portrait is very similar. But where the one is gentle and flowing the other is forceful and angular. This is a result of the huge hat upon his knee, the dim gloved hand



WHISTLER'S "MOTHER."

resting upon a cane, the wierd bulge of the coat, most of all the rugged outline of the head. The expression of the old philosopher is very strange. But somehow the shaggy hair and furrowed face, the petulant brow and firm mouth combine to make a very plaintive picture—that of a man alone, great and yet pitiful. One could imagine that it is a wintry London day outside, that dusk is gathering and that the dreary river-mists have

in some way penetrated into the studio, even into the heart of this great man.

Such is Whistler, the portrait painter. What Millet is to peasantry, Whistler is to portraiture—in both there is a style at once simple, earnest and grandiose. His figures behind this mysterious yet transparent veil of atmosphere are embodiments of character. They are the personal equation in pictorial form. They are the artistic materialization of human souls.

TO WINTER

Let jovial Spring display her blazoned tints,
And Summer's winnowing breezes kiss the air;
Let pensive Autumn weave her mellowing glints;
Thou art as beautiful, and no less fair:
With rose-hued morns and blue-stained ivory skies,
Pale, drooping heavens, which cloudy veils enfold,
World-firing sunsets, mists of frozen gold,
Frore coral crowns a god would not despise;
Deep-swaying bells clanged shrilly in the cold,
And twinkling snow-stars with their diamond eyes.

Thy downy spirits shake aerial gems
From milk-white tresses decked with fluttering fleece;
Their artful hands adorn with crystal hems
The sighing branches of the dream-wrapt trees;
Thy sportive fairies lull the streams to sleep
And fling their creaking footsteps to the air;
Deep into fissured rocks they deftly creep
And tear huge hollows for their revels there;
O'er swirling, shifting, snowy waves they glide,
And laughing on the whirling breezes ride.

FRANCIS OWEN.

Some Aspects of Settlement Work in London

“Will you act as devil to-night?”

This was the startling question directed at me over the dinner-table on the evening of the first day of my visit to Mansfield House, one of the University Settlements of East London. I had sufficient confidence in the place to answer in the affirmative and await the explanation of my fiendish duties.

Within an hour I found myself seated, with a note-book before me, at a table in an upper room over the men's clubs. In the same room, and at the same table, without any of the trappings of his dignified profession, sat a lawyer. He was to give advice to all and sundry enquirers, while I was to set down for future reference notes on the nature of the cases and the advice given. To be a devil was to be a lawyer's clerk.

The lawyer was a man of culture, with a kindly face and a patient manner, not without force, but plainly ill-suited to browbeating witnesses and spell-binding jurors. For many years, and until his recent marriage, he had been a resident of Mansfield House. Now, once a week, he came down from his home in the city to give an evening to the poor of East London. The same evening two other poor man's lawyers, as they are called, were sitting, similarly bedeviled, in the same building. And the movement has spread beyond Mansfield House, so that there are now no less than twenty-three centres in London alone where qualified barristers and solicitors may be seen.

It was a strange and memorable evening. One seemed to have one's finger on the very pulse of the great city's suffering and injustice. But here and there the sadness of it all was relieved by a touch of humor which made laughter almost irresistible. Here are some of the score or more of cases I was asked to record:

A woman, whose useless husband had been put out of the house by a son some years before, the son since having died, wants to know whether she can get a separation and support.

She is a neat and kindly-looking old body, but it looks as if the workhouse is the only solution.

A young woman had lived for years with a publican, and borne him two children, in the belief that he would marry her on the death of his wife, from whom he had separated. He could not hope for a divorce, for divorce is a process much too expensive for the poor in England. Now, he had left her for a third woman, and she wishes to know whether he can be compelled to support the children. She found that the law fails to meet such cases, and went away with set face. Mrs. Pankhurst has a place in England.

A stout man comes to complain of the work of a tailor on a certain waistcoat. He had sent plenty of cloth, but the result has been tragic. He shows us how inadequate the garment is. His cloth has been cut up; his waistcoat gapes. What can he do? He is advised to send back the garment and sue for the value of the cloth in the County Court.

A pauper, who has been employed on relief-work provided by the corporation, neglecting to take mitts to his work, has frozen his hands. He wants to know whether he can claim damages from the corporation under the Workman's Compensation Act. An easy case, a layman would have thought. But the lawyer spends some time in referring to the terms of the Act, and finally asks the old man to call next week. There are two interesting points of law, he explains: the first, as to whether a corporation giving relief-work can be regarded as an employer; the second, as to whether a frost-bite in such circumstances is not due to one's own negligence.

The extent of the influence of the P. M. L., and his opportunity for helping the weak against the strong and gathering data of value to legislators, may be inferred from the fact that in this centre alone there were, in all, during the year 1911, no less than 2,153 applicants, involving 2,604 interviews. The most frequent type of case, since the passing of the Workman's Compensation Act, in 1906, has been that in connection with the liability of employers for injury or loss to workmen. Next in order of frequency come cases of difficulty between husband and wife. Again and again it has been the experience of the lawyer to give advice, on the same evening, to husband and wife, each

ignorant of the visit of the other. Third in order come troubles between landlord and tenant. Generally, the trouble is over rent, but sometimes it arises from other reasons, as, for example, where the ceiling of a room has fallen down and injured furniture or occupants. But the variety of cases is so great that even when they are placed under twenty-six heads, there remain almost three hundred to be classified as miscellaneous.

The fee is in every case voluntary. It averages something like a penny an interview, and the proceeds go to the purchase of a law library for the use of the members of the clubs. The effect of this feature of the P. M. L. system must be startling. One may picture a man, with a look of pleased perplexity, walking down the stairs from the rooms over the Men's Clubs, scratching his head. "Well," he says to his mates at the door, "if Christianity means a lawyer what don't charge nothin', then there's summat in it!"

But the P. M. L. is only one of the many activities which have their centre in this University Settlement. And Mansfield House is only one of several settlements where men from the universities live among the slum population of the metropolis, devoting part or all of their time to uplifting the masses, and, in turn, being uplifted by them. The movement is one of the last quarter of the last century; for Arnold Toynbee died at the age of thirty-one in 1883, and two years later occurred the founding of the hall in Whitechapel which bears his name, and which marked the beginning of settlement work. A fortnight spent in one of these centres of light and healing cannot fail to shock complacency and widen outlook. Yet it is a singularly cheerful life these college men live. There is nothing of the martyr's air about them; nothing of chastened expression and sedate bearing to tell of pleasant surroundings renounced for a life amid filth and squalor. Hardly anything impresses one as being more characteristic of the settlement than its spirit of cheery comradeship. Devotional exercises are not much in evidence, but one never feels that the spirit of devotion is wanting. It is only that the men have gotten away from the forms which trammelled mediæval Christianity and are realizing the essentials. The Rev. Henry Cubbon, till recently Warden of the House, puts it in this way: "The distinctive religious side of

our work we regard as of extreme importance, because religion is the background of the settlement idea."

Thus, the religious motive, while it is behind the various aspects of the work, is made to operate unobtrusively. One of the most fruitful manifestations of this practical Christianity is to be seen in the "Wave," a cheap lodging house for casuals and the homeless generally. Last year between 45,000 and 50,000 beds were let at from 3d. to 6d. a night, and many a man, without such a retreat, would have had nothing but some dark archway or pile of debris in which to hide himself for rest. Then there are various clubs and societies for mutual benefit and recreation. Among these are the Coal Club (with 1,700 members) and the Shakespeare Society, the Brass Band and the Sick Benefit Society, the Dramatic Club and the Penny Bank, the Choral Society and numerous athletic clubs.

Within the scope of this article a satisfactory account of the work attempted and accomplished by these various organizations would be out of the question. Perhaps a second phase, however, of the activity of the settlement may briefly be noticed. It was brought to my attention by a visit to one of the Council Schools, where, although it was holiday-time, over a hundred poor children were gathered together for a mid-day meal. Substantial soup and bread without butter were served them, and a second, or even third, helping was not refused. The face of one little girl of seven will remain with me; she had the expression and features of a woman who has known much suffering. I then learned that, during all the years of its existence, the settlement had never been without its representatives on the civic councils and committees of the district; and that, in a very practical way, it had taken an interest in all campaigns for advance in matters affecting education, public health, and conditions of life generally.

I had not an opportunity of attending any municipal or political meetings in East London, but the discussion at the Pleasant Sunday Afternoon meeting, or P. S. A., as it is commonly known, threw much light on the means by which the Settlement seeks to mould civic and political thought. A Cambridge don had come up for the occasion, and undertook, in a clear, sane and comprehensive address, a criticism of Karl Marx.

It was not a sermon. It was not even an appeal. There was no attempt to catch the audience by humor, and the audience apparently did not expect this. They listened attentively to a calm and thoughtful argument. The address over, the chairman announced that the meeting was open for discussion, and that the speaker would answer questions. Some of the questions were pertinent, and were answered directly and with courtesy. But now a dock-laborer, with pale face and a black shock of hair, plainly an Ishmaelite, broke into the discussion. His objections



SUNDAY AT THE WAVE!

were answered patiently; but when it was evident that he desired to speak rather than to learn, and when he became both passionate and personal, and questioned the motives as well as the judgment of the soft-handed, well-fed theorist, the chairman ordered him to sit down, and the audience applauded. Yet I was told that his year's connection with the Clubs had noticeably improved this disturber.

The following Sunday an entirely different position might be taken by the speaker of the day. In any case a lively dis-

cussion, and one well regulated by the opinion of the men themselves, would be assured. The music for these meetings is provided by an excellent orchestra of local talent, conducted by a son of Dr. Coward. Mr. Coward sports a maple-leaf pin as a memento of the grand time he spent in Canada with the Sheffield Choir.

The Settlement House, standing as it does in the centre of the dock-yard district, must have had a large part in determining the course and result of the great struggle of last summer. For then, as never before, the poorer classes came to realize their collective strength; and the spontaneity of the movement was a surprise to all, even to the labor leaders, who found themselves following, whither they knew not. We shudder to think what may happen to our Pacific Coast and the world if China arises in pagan might, and, learning what the West has to teach of warfare, assumes in all simplicity that men learn to fight in order that they may fight. But not less formidable is the prospect if European labor, unskilled and skilled, now aware of the power of syndicalism, determines to combine against present social and economic conditions, regardless of the rights of their supposed betters and masters. I quote from the address of Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., delivered at the twenty-first anniversary meeting of Mansfield House:

“I will tell you another change that is coming over us. A great many people object to the faculty which the working classes are discovering of criticising everything and everybody. Sometimes I object to it myself—(laughter)—and that is only a confession of my human failings. But there it is. It is a fact. You can see a man now who belongs to the working classes, who reads his newspaper, and something better occasionally, I hope—(cheers)—and who is forming his own judgments. And he looks out on to the world, and he sees classes and ranks, and scales of pay, and different conditions, and various ways of doing things, and he sits down in this rational age and he does not accept it at all. He is developing the traits of a second childhood. The child wants to know what is the mechanism of his toy; and the man wants to know what is the mechanism of his world, and more particularly, what is the mechanism of his society. Why should there be this, and why

should there be that? And the people who are living in comfort are now going to have less time to spend in the easy gardens of their luxury, and more time to spend at the bar where reason challenges status. (Cheers.)”

The purpose, then, of the University Settlement is to bind up wounds and apply oil and wine; but it does not stop at this. Much of our charity is merely palliative; it leaves the sufferer comfortable for the present, but still by the roadside. Even our popular advocates of industrial training may prove to be false prophets if they serve to produce a race of smooth-running machines, with the aspirations of slaves and the souls of beasts. And it is by working side by side with the East-Enders, by learning from him as well as teaching him, by building up in daily intercourse the ideal of common intelligence and mutual happiness, by striving to put each man where he can help himself and his family, and besides have time and inclination to help his neighbor in a way that is worth while—it is by these means that Mansfield University Settlement is playing no small part in the regeneration of a district which otherwise would be a disgrace and a menace to Christian civilization.

C. B. Sissons.

IRISH SONG

Love went past the hawthorne tree
How should I be knowing?
By the thrush that sang for me
And the white buds blowing.

Love went down the mountain way
Did I hear his laughter?
Sure, I heard the salt sea spray
And the brown leaves blown after.

M. L. C. PICKTHALL.

Regent's Prize Essay

JOHN D. ROBINS

HOW BEST CAN CANADA PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL PEACE?

One might be tempted to summarily dismiss the question as entirely outside the domain of practical politics in Canada. We have been accustomed to think that the problem of the attainment of international, or, rather, of world-wide, peace, is one which the European nations, with some assistance from the United States, must solve. We have been prone to look upon Great Britain, France, and the republic to the south of us (there was one fleeting moment when we included Russia), as the powers on whom the hopes of the peace propagandists rested, while we regarded Germany as the Tybalt of Europe, as the flaming sword which barred the way to Eden. Nor were we far astray. Broadly speaking, the situation is as we have outlined.

May we not well ask, then, what can be done by a distant colony of Great Britain, with a scattered population of seven or eight millions, without naval or military prestige, nay, without authority to build a navy or raise an army, without the faintest voice in the counsels of the nations? Are we not too little among the thousands of Judah?

No, we believe that this apparently voiceless and impotent colony may furnish very material assistance to the cause of peace. At least three channels, racial, imperial and national, respectively, are open, through which this assistance may be rendered.

Let us endeavor first to see wherein Canada can aid the cause through her connection with the Anglo-Saxon race, whose two members are the British Empire and the United States. In this connection permit us to quote Lord Charles Beresford.

"Alliance between the United States and Great Britain," said this distinguished admiral, "is bound to come, not, perhaps, to-day or to-morrow, nor perhaps by the signing of treaties, but sooner or later, by the two countries being compelled to stand shoulder to shoulder in arms against the influences of continental countries. When the union is thus cemented, I believe it will

prove the great forerunner of a period of long-uninterrupted peace, prosperity, and advancement. We may have to fight for all we hold dear, but in the end the Anglo-Saxon will prevail, and, I hope, be able to dictate peace and its blessings to the world. I believe such is the destiny of our race."

Whether we believe, with Lord Beresford, in a future Great Anglo-Saxondom, or not, we cannot but believe, if we have observed the attitude of the two nations on the question, that the binding together of the virile Anglo-Saxon peoples would make for the world's peace. The preponderance of power thus obtained would certainly be used to this end, and not for aggressive purposes, for both Britain and the United States are in the position of having little to gain and much to lose in the prosecution of war.

Now, in the process of strengthening the Anglo-Saxon bond, the chief agent must be Canada. She is bound to Britain by ties which are more than political. She has inherited the conquering tongue, the splendid traditions, the time-tested institutions, and the noble blood of a pure and vigorous race. She is essentially and proudly British. Yet Canada is linked to the United States by more than her geographical position, for the same speech is upon our lips, the same blood flows through our veins, and the greater part of British tradition is shared alike by both. The close proximity of two such kindred peoples could not fail to result in a similarity of ideas and habits. It is probable that a Canadian would feel more at home in New York than in London. Canada, then, is the link that may bind closer the two great members of the family. It follows that any steps which Canada may take toward the establishment of more intimate relations with the United States, except where those steps are a menace to Imperial unity or to her own national existence, will strengthen the Anglo-Saxon alliance and thus promote international peace.

We have spoken of the establishment of more intimate relations with the republic. We also inserted the saving clause that the steps taken must not be a menace to Imperial unity. Does, then, the integrity of the Empire constitute a contributing factor to the cause? We believe that it does, and that in its preservation and support we find the second channel through which Canada can work for peace.

Two questions present themselves: First, Why does the British Empire necessarily stand for peace? In answering this question we must examine the principal causes of most of the wars of to-day. Generally speaking, it will be found that modern aggressive warfare is undertaken with one of two objects, whatever the pretext may be. One of these objects is colonial expansion; the second is the acquisition of new fields for commercial enterprise. During the last hundred years there have been very few wars that were not undertaken with one or both of these in view. We are not including here civil strife, which does not come within the limits of our inquiry.

Now, Britain has a colonial empire, embarrassing in its magnitude, and certainly large enough to provide homes for all her overflow population for ages. Her commercial activities have sufficient scope to satisfy any but the most inordinate ambition. In fact, so widespread is her trade, so world-wide and scattered her colonial possessions, that war anywhere is a menace to her prosperity. So extensive are her mercantile connections that any event which tends to hamper trade is a source of loss to her. The blockade of Tripoli caused a monetary loss to the British merchants. It was the wisdom of Augustus that first saw that a world-empire must be an upholder of peace, and what was true of Rome is infinitely more true of Britain. The Empire is for peace.

The second question now arises: Is the aid of Canada of any appreciable value to Great Britain? In answer to that we need but remind the reader that the moral support of Canada and the other colonies is believed to have contributed very largely to the prevention of European interference in the late war in South Africa, that Canada is the most powerful of the colonies, the keystone of the Imperial arch, and that she is becoming more and more one of the principal sources of food supply for the Motherland. Canadian statesmen, then, should seek to strengthen the Imperial connection, for thus again are they surely promoting international peace.

There is still the national phase to be considered. Canada can as yet act only through the Motherland, but there is a time approaching when she will be potent in the councils of the Empire, when her voice will be heard among the nations. The nature of her counsel will be determined by the attitude and

sentiments of her people. Hence the work of to-day in Canada is educational.

Why has the path of glory been so long considered to lead always through the field of battle? It is simply because the traditions of a barbarous age have persevered, and historian, novelist, poet and singer have conspired to throw the halo of romance around the head of the monster, War, to glorify human butchery, so long, forsooth, as it is regularly and properly carried on under government supervision and authority. Nay, how often have the ministers of the Prince of Peace invoked the Divine blessing on the instrument with which men were to break the fundamental law of His kingdom! How many of our churches are hung with the blood-stained banners under which armies have gone forth, to kill or be killed! In our schools we find the same spirit. Mention the name of that unscrupulous, faithless military genius, known to history as the great Marlborough. Every school-boy's eye lights up with the enthusiasm of hero-worship as his mind recalls the glorious and familiar roll of victories. Now speak of the noble Wilberforce, the liberator of an enslaved race. It is possible that if the period of history during which he carried on his grand work has been taken up in class very recently, the pupil may remember having heard the name before. Otherwise, it is quite improbable. Whether it be teacher or text-book, or both, some influence is causing the child to follow criminally false standards of relative greatness. The emphasis is being wrongly placed.

Here, then, is a serious educational task confronting us. Let our historical text-books and our teachers portray faithfully the horrors and inhumanities of war, so that our children shall learn in youth to rightly estimate its effects. If peace hath her victories, let a more just proportion of space and time be given to the study of those victories, and to the victors. Let the ministers of the church stand boldly forth against the blind worship of this Moloch, whose scarlet and gold trappings have dazzled the eyes of the cheering crowd, as his martial music has filled their ears, that they might be blind to the agonies, and deaf to the cries of the widows and orphans, and the poor of every land, who are being passed through the fire. Let economists set forth the appalling waste of energy, of time, of productive-

ness involved. In short, let the people be taught through every educational agency that war really deserves the name given it by Sherman.

When this has been done, when a strong, sane public sentiment has been evolved, then we need not fear that the influence of Canada, when the time comes that the world will feel the weight of that influence, will not be thrown in the balance on the side of Peace.

In conclusion, we shall briefly recapitulate. Through her geographical position our country may serve to unite the great Anglo-Saxon family, and the recent arbitration treaties show clearly enough the attitude of that family with regard to peace. Through her commanding position as the chief daughter-nation of the Empire, she may strengthen the hands of the Motherland, whose statesmen and people avowedly and inevitably favor the abolition of war. By means of persistent and systematic education of her own people, she may mould public opinion, so that the national sentiment will be solidly for the settlement of possible international differences by rational means.

In these three ways can Canada best aid in the most justifiable and glorious of struggles, the battle for Peace. Thus can she help to reduce to a minimum the worst reproach to modern civilization, and to hasten the dawn of that millenium, which may not be such an impossible dream as many now think, when the enlightened world will marvel and shudder as it reads the annals of a time when the nations trained men to murder one another and wasted millions of money upon armaments, in the vain hope of thereby acquiring or retaining national permanence and power. May our Canada soon be in the van of those whose feet are beautiful upon the mountains because they publish peace!

In a Modern Utopia

BY LEO MACAULAY, B.A.

On a field attached to a certain theological college, a donkey was accustomed to graze. One day some of the students brought Neddy into the college and placed him opposite the door of the lecture-room, and, after gently tapping at the door, left the donkey standing. The professor, on opening the door, was surprised for a moment, but his ready wit turned the tables on the jokers; for, turning to the smiling group inside the room, he said, "Ah, another new student."

Now, in all probability the donkey would have been as creditable a student in that class-room as the student-prophet will be before the great class-room of to-morrow, at the door of which Destiny stands receiving the confident, but futile, answers of Utopists as to what the morrow shall bring forth. Therefore, the semi-serious contribution of the present writer is tinged with the realization that the future state of society it is quite impossible to describe. But that there are many ills in our social organism no one will deny. A few of them we will now touch upon.

In a modern Utopia we may hope for:

No Eastern question, no North Pole (Cook and Peary please
noté),
No Western Prevaricators, no Southern fevers,
No yellow peril, no white plague,
No black knot, no Orange parades,
No blue Mondays, no Black Fridays,
No joy-riding, no undertakers, no politicians,
No campaign cigars, no campaign literature,
No trusts, no rings, no corners,
No pools, no watered stock,
No spring poets, no asylums,

No endmen, no middlemen,
No ultimate consumer,
No strap-holders, no lap-landers,
No Monte Carlo, no stock-gambling,
No bulls, no bears, no lambs, no wildcats.
No millionaires, no footpads,
No corporations without bodies to kick or souls to damn,
No underworld, no upper ten, no lower classes,
No crimes, no unwritten law,
No high church, no lower critics,
No race suicide, no divorce, no Reno,
No Mormons, no matrimonial bureaus,
No Suffragettes, no brickbats,
No departmental stores, no special sales, no bargain battles,
No predigested foods, no "guaranteed" fresh-laid eggs,
No pills, no drugs,
No patent medicines, no "before and after" miracles.
No German scare, no Scotch whiskey,
No English brogue, no American brag,
No French race-suicide, no Chinese laundries,
No "fine Italian hand," no Russian dancers,
No Doukhobor parades, no Finnish stories,
No Turkish delight, no Roman nose,
No color-line, no white hope,
No higher living, no lower thinking. *Ergo*,
No more of this!

Eugenics

The Application of Biological Principles to Social Science

J. R. DIAMOND

Eugenics is a recently developed science which has for its object "the study of agencies under social control that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations, either physically or mentally."

Mr. Francis Galton, the distinguished English statistician—a cousin of Charles Darwin—is the pioneer of this science. His foremost pupil is Mr. Karl Pearson. A large part of this article is taken from the writings of the latter.

Eugenics rests on the fact established by Darwin, that man has arisen from a simpler and lower type of animal, and on the natural inference from this fact, viz., that he may rise higher in ages yet to come. The evolution of man is believed to have been largely due to selective action exerted by fierce competition, which led to the survival of individuals endowed with certain qualities, and to the extinction of other individuals differently constituted. This is the biological principle of Darwinism, or Natural Selection. The term, "Survival of the Fittest," is Herbert Spencer's expression of the same theory. Modern civilization and humanitarianism have effectually set aside the action of natural selection. With this biology has no quarrel, but sees in it one of the most welcome signs of advancing civilization, for civilization is only the constant curbing and mastering of the blind forces of nature. But, to quote Karl Pearson, "The suspension of that process of natural selection, which, in an earlier struggle for existence, crushed out feeble and degenerate stocks, may be a real danger to society, if society relies solely on changed environments for converting its inherited bad into an inheritable good."

This brings us to the question of the inheritance of acquired characters, and the relative influence of heredity and environment on the individual. Good and favorable conditions are an absolute essential for the proper development of every living organism, and it is true that characters arise during the lifetime of the individual, in response to its environment. There is, how-

ever, no proof for the theory that such acquired characters are transmitted to the offspring by heredity, You may educate generation after generation, and yet the starting-point from which each individual has to begin his struggle upwards may remain the same, even though each may struggle a little farther than the one who came before him. The supposed inheritance of results of civilization forms an important part of the philosophy of Herbert Spencer, but such conclusions have only a theoretical basis. Practically the only piece of good evidence upon this point is one which we owe to the researches of Galton. Galton's data are derived from the history of eighty cases of probably "identical" twins. In many of these cases the twins remained closely alike in temper and character, as well as in appearance, up to an advanced age. "In not a single instance," Galton writes, "have I met with a word about growing dissimilarity being due to the action of the firm, free will of one or both the twins which had triumphed over natural tendencies; and yet a large proportion of my correspondents happen to be clergymen, whose bent of mind is opposed, as I feel assured, to a necessitarian view of life."

From these and other researches of Galton, it seems necessary to conclude that the hereditary nature of man is more important than his training and circumstances in determining his adult mental and physical equipment. Prof. Pearson draws this conclusion, therefore: "No degenerate and feeble stock will ever be converted into healthy and sound stock by the accumulated effects of education, good laws and sanitary surroundings." When this is remembered in connection with statistics such as the following, the necessity for something to take the place of natural selection is evident:

	<i>Average Size of Family.</i>
<i>Group I.</i>	
Criminals	6.6
English deaf-mutes	6.2
London, mentally defective	7
<i>Group II.</i>	
English middle class	6.2
London normal artisan	5.1
English intellectual class	4.7

It is essential for national fitness that when we suspend the selective death-rate (natural selection), we should see to it that a selective birth-rate is introduced at the same time. When we remember the great number of persons insane, imbecile or morally depraved and criminal, we recognize that there is a scope for a beginning at least on the negative side of Eugenics.

The point of view taken by the students of Eugenics is well summed up in the following paragraph from a paper by Prof. Karl Pearson:

"As we have found conscientiousness is inherited, so I have little doubt that the criminal tendency descends in stocks. To-day we feed our criminals up, and we feed up the insane; we let both out of the prison or the asylum "reformed" or "cured," as the case may be, only after a few months to return to state supervision, leaving behind them the germs of a new generation of deteriorants. The average number of crimes due to the convicts in His Majesty's prisons to-day is ten apiece. We cannot reform the criminal nor cure the insane, from the standpoint of heredity. . . . Education for the criminal, fresh air for the tuberculous, rest and food for the neurotic—these are excellent. They may bring control, sound lungs, and sanity to the individual; but they will not save the offspring from the need of like treatment, nor from the danger of collapse, when the time comes. They cannot make a nation sound in mind and body; they merely screen degeneracy behind a throng of arrested degenerates. Our highly developed human sympathy will no longer allow us to watch the state purify itself by aid of crude natural selection. We see pain and suffering only to relieve it, without inquiring as to the moral character of the sufferer, or as to his national or racial value. And this is right. No man is responsible for his own being; and nature and nurture, over which he had no control, have made him the being he is, good or evil. But here science steps in, crying, "Let the reprieve be accepted, but next remind the social conscience of its duty to the race. . . . The reprieve is granted, but let there be no heritage if you would build up and preserve a virile and efficient people."

Not only are the principles of Eugenics in accordance with the accepted views on the inheritance of acquired characters

and the power of natural selection, but they receive confirmation from the observations of workers in the field of Mendelism. Prof. Bateson, Professor of Biology in the University of Cambridge, says in his book on Mendelism, "The outcome of genetic research is to show that human society can, if it so please, control its composition more easily than was previously supposed possible. . . . Whatever course civilizations like those of Western Europe may be disposed to pursue, there can be little doubt that before long we shall find that communities more fully emancipated from tradition will make a practical application of genetic principles to their own population."

There has been established in connection with the University of London the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics. It is the intention of the founder, Sir Francis Galton, that the laboratory shall act (1) as a storehouse for statistical material bearing on the mental and physical conditions in man and the relation of these conditions to inheritance and environment; (2) as a centre for the publication or other form of distribution of information concerning National Eugenics. Provision is made, in association with the Biometric Laboratory at University College, London, for training in statistical method and for assisting research workers in the special problems of Eugenics. Short courses of instruction are provided for those engaged in social, anthropometric or medical work and desirous of applying modern methods of analysis to the reduction of their observations. The nature of the work being done may be gathered from a list of some of the publications from the laboratory.

A First Study of the Statistics of Insanity and the Inheritance of the Insane Diathesis.

The Influence of Unfavorable Home Environment and Defective Physique on the Intelligence of School Children.

A First Study of the Influence of Parental Alcoholism on the Physique and Intelligence of the Offspring.

The University Man in the Foreign Field

"Intellectual Sympathy a Requisite for a Volunteer"

[The following articles were written by a couple of men going to China this fall, in response to the request of the editor, in an endeavor to find how men view their work here as a preparation for their work in the foreign field.]

THE COLLEGE COURSE

We have twenty-three signed volunteers in Victoria College. Some of these were volunteers before coming here; the greater number have volunteered since. It is the purpose of the volunteer, "if God permit, to become a foreign missionary." Some of our volunteers are soon to face life on the foreign field, among people of a different race and religion from their own. What is there in a college course which is an aid to sympathy with those among whom he is to work?

The first value of a term at college is the discovery of the common factor. It is not necessary for the volunteer to take a course in honor mathematics before this can be done. Nor must he be a student of anthropology, with an exact knowledge of the slow progress of the race from barbarism to civilization, before this common factor is found. In the history of our own kith and kin we discover our relation to that vast world of living men who have given us this literature, whose deeds made history possible. Our training in the literature of our own language has not done its work when we have obtained a criterion by which to judge the worth of other literature, nor even yet when it has developed in us power to appreciate the beauty of any literature. Our literature, I take it, is the expression of the ideas of the race. Behind these ideas thus expressed is the life of the people, whose language and literature it is. The study of language, apart from literature, would be to confine ourselves to a museum, when a living world lies before us in that literature. Not to see that living world would be intellectual blindness. To see it gives you the common factor—the humanity of

man. In the study of literature, as in history, we do not find that all men are liars, but we do find that all men are human.

Thus we see the life of various peoples. If we are forced to the conclusion that our life is of a higher order than that of other people, yet we cannot claim that boasted superiority as ours. It has been won for us by a thousand bitter struggles. Contemporary with us are generations of other races, who have lagged behind. Because our advantages are not the product of our own effort, we owe it to them to lend a helping hand in their struggle upward.

The life of any people is inseparably bound up with its economic and political development. Certain great principles have come to clear light for certain peoples. Because of this, problems of national importance are on the way to solution. Other nations have missed these great principles, and, consequently, they are yet in a backward state. But it ill behooves us to assume a superior attitude. Our condition, if superior, is not due to our virtue or to the lack of it. Our debt is to our ancestors, to whom it cannot be paid.

In our history and literature we find the record of a religious life, ever tending to purify itself. We must admit that the inheritance we have is not the product of our own endeavor, but the product of that life lying behind our literature and language. Here, again, the advantage is on our side. We have conceptions of God and nature which free us from terror, to which backward races are in bondage. Our debt is the life of those who have gained these conceptions. We owe to them that we do not keep our talents hidden. The fact of having taken a college course shows us the struggle in which we have a superior position, and places on us the burden of helping those who need that very help that we have received from others.

S. H. SOPER, B.A.

COLLEGE ASSOCIATIONS

It is essential that there be a bond of intellectual sympathy between the volunteer and those among whom he is to work. This applies not only to his attitude toward those whom it will be his duty to lead and teach, but also to his attitude toward his fellow-workers.

As a leader and teacher, he must be able to appreciate the mental struggles of those in his charge, that, through intelligent sympathy, he may assist them in their endeavor upwards.

As a co-worker with others, he must have breadth enough to recognize that, though opinions may vary considerably in many things, yet there may be unity of purpose and hearty co-operation in the things that count for most. Unless he makes up his mind to be agreeable where possible, the volunteer might as well "quit before he begins."

The college associations afford excellent opportunity for the development of this all-too-rare quality of mental sympathy, for in college, above all other places, men are frank and open with each other, ready to help and to be helped in countless ways. In the class-room, in the college halls, on the campus, in the dining-halls, and at the meetings of the various societies, the student is constantly in touch with his fellows, and learns that he and they have much in common, and that many mental difficulties which he regarded as peculiarly his own are shared by the majority of students. A bond of sympathy and of mutual interest is thus established, and the college man who takes advantage of the means for such development fits himself for the establishment of like bonds of sympathy with the people among whom he shall find himself on entering his chosen life-work.

The importance of this for the worker on the foreign field cannot be overestimated, for the efficiency of the volunteer will depend largely upon his ability to establish this bond of intellectual sympathy with the people among whom he labors. If the habit is formed in college, it becomes second-nature to him, and he craves that mental contact with others which will soon make him more or less at home among his people. But if, on the other hand, he is a recluse at college, he will develop in himself that type of mind which at first approach to a stranger gives an indefinable chill, from which it is difficult ever wholly to recover.

The missionary's work calls for patience, energy, and faith; but, above all, for Christian sympathy, without which his equipment is poor indeed. Nowhere better than at college can there be established this bond of union that links a man to his fellow-men in a way that makes it easier to touch their lives.

C. A. BRIDGEMAN, B.A.

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EDITORIAL

The Fair Co-Ed.

Co-education strikes a blow at a privileged class. This question would never have vexed the public mind had it not been for the hypothesis—light as air but strong as steel—that, in the selfish interests of young men, it was well for the girl to have a well-defined sphere where her steps would follow in a path beaten hard by the feet of all preceding generations of women, lest she should come to share man's hoary privilege in picking and choosing a congenial vocation for herself. Co-education may now be fairly claimed to be an accomplished fact, and its general effects have been beneficial. A longer opportunity for observation will serve to make plain that its effects on the young man's career are as marked as its effects upon a young woman's, in that the steps of the former will, in many cases, be accelerated in intellectual attainments, and, further, he will feel bound to move up to the new ideal of manhood that has been created by the girl's new viewpoint, attained by

scholastic equality. No longer will she take it as a matter of course that the parallel lines of equality are inevitable between masculinity and superiority, but in every case he must demonstrate this fact to a finality or be dismissed from court with a heavy bill of costs against him.

Co-education makes the girl independent in the world's battle, and this is as it ought to be. The natural order is not woman the defenceless and man the defender; it is rather mutual helpfulness. If there is any career more congenial to a girl than homemaking she ought to be allowed to follow it, for it is only when homemaking is the highest aspiration that the home is ideal. Much intellectual training of both sexes has been against the implanted instincts, and the consequences are as fatal to the beauty lines of true development as is the brow of the flat-headed Indian or the distorted feet of the Chinese woman. Allow the girl to find herself, and, if needs be, give her the same lectures and courses as her brother is getting, and in the final account the world will not only be enriched with more intelligent and happier homemakers, but these same homemakers will demand of men everywhere a corresponding higher standard of mental and moral manhood.



Austin Perley Misener

After a long and painful illness, Dr. Misener died at his home on Woodlawn Avenue, in the early morning of Wednesday, January the twenty-fourth. A private service for the family and intimate friends was held at the house on Friday afternoon at half past two o'clock, conducted by Rev. S. W. Fallis, pastor of the Yonge Street Methodist Church, of which he was a member. Afterward the body, accompanied by beautiful floral tributes, and borne by fellow members of the university and college faculties, and a representative from his Bible Class, was brought to the chapel of the college. At four o'clock the public service was held, with the President of the Toronto Conference, Rev. J. J. Ferguson, presiding. On Saturday he was buried at Colborne, in the Salem cemetery, not far from his wife's early home.

At this moment the sense of personal loss is too keen for me to speak or write with calmness, or with just appreciation, of my friend and colleague, whom I have known, and with whom I have labored, for fifteen years. I can at least say that he was a good friend, and a loyal and generous colleague, and that he has left a place in our common academic and social life which it will be very hard to fill.

The principal facts of his brief yet full life are soon told. Born in the county of Welland, in the year 1872, he was the son of Mr. Edwy Misener, and grandson, on his mother's side, of the Rev. Peter Ker. He studied at the Dunnville High School, and later at the St. Catharines Collegiate Institute. In 1895 he was received on probation for the ministry, and was stationed at Bridgeburg. The following year he entered Victoria College, and graduated in Arts, with first-class honors in Oriental Languages, in 1900. He received the degree of M.A. in 1901, and of B.D. in 1904. In 1907-8 he studied in the University of Leipzig, under Professors Kittel, Guthe and Sievers. In 1909 he was granted his doctor's degree in the University of Toronto.

Almost immediately after graduation in 1900 he found his vocation of teaching, while rendering assistance in the Hebrew classes. Successful as a student, he proved his capacity also as a teacher. He won his way first to the position of lecturer, and then to that of associate professor. Of his qualities as professor there are many in the college, and many graduates of past years to testify. His unfailing courtesy, his sympathy, his tact and patient kindness, we all knew well. We knew too how well he maintained the traditions of the college by his enthusiasm and his high ideals. He was unsparing of himself. He taught his students the value, both of thorough knowledge and of good form, and his carefully prepared notes were at the service of his classes. He was, as we all are, proud of the success of the strong men whom he taught, but he never overlooked or forgot the claims of the weaker men. He believed them to be weak, in many cases, not from lack of ability, but from lack of opportunity, and gave generously of his time to individual help and training. During his illness and since his death there have been many evidences of the affection and esteem in which he was held by his students. They knew that he gave to them his best, and they gave him freely their love in return.

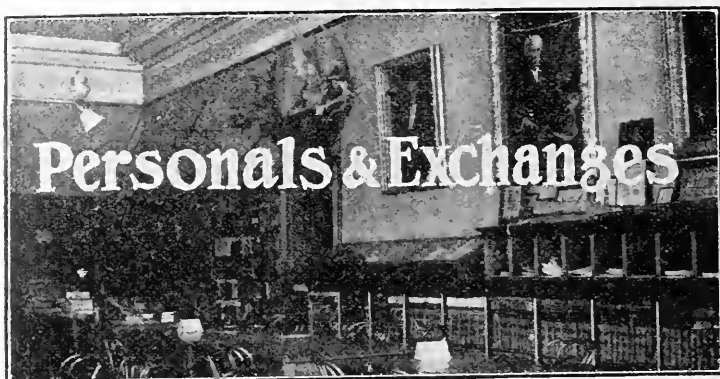
While Dr. Misener is best known and will be remembered for his work in the college, he was becoming more and more widely known outside as a preacher and lecturer. For three successive winters he gave, in Sherbourne Street Methodist Church, courses of lectures on the history and interpretation of the Bible, which attracted and interested large numbers from all churches. His literary work has not been extensive, but much more might have been done had his life been spared. Worthy of special mention are his thesis for his doctor's degree on "The Place of Hosea in Biblical Literature," an article on the "Hebrew Wisdom" in *ACTA VICTORIANA*, and a series of articles in *Onward* on the "History of the English Bible."

Profound sympathy is felt by all with Mrs. Misener (Miss Ethel Gould, B.A., 1899) and her infant son in their great bereavement.

J. F. McLAUGHLIN.

We are in receipt of the third volume of "Historical Educational Papers and Documents of Ontario, 1792-1853," by J. George Hodgins, S.O., M.B., LL.D., F.R.G.S., of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-Law, ex-Deputy-Minister of Education, Historiographer to the Educational Department of Ontario. We made mention of the first two volumes in the Christmas *ACTA*. In this one we have a continuance of the record of educational progress in Ontario.

In it we find a most extensive and exhaustive account of the various details in the educational development of Ontario, including documents and papers, schools acts, educational schemes, and the Reverend Doctor Ryerson's more noted official papers and documents, issued by him during his thirty-two years administration of the Education Department of Ontario, 1844-1876



Personals

Ye Mighty Men of the Athletic Union

President.

Secretary.

1894-1895—R. A. A. Shore.....	A. E. Fisher
1895-1896—A. P. Addison.....	C. E. Treble
1896-1897—J. L. O'Flynn.....	E. W. Grange
1897-1898—R. J. Dobson.....	G. A. Fergusson
1898-1899—E. W. Grange.....	G. A. Fergusson
1899-1900—H. E. Kellington.....	R. J. McIntyre
1900-1901—G. E. Porter.....	Frank Dobson
1901-1902—W. H. Hamilton.....	V. W. Odium
1902-1903—{ V. W. Odium.....	} J. A. M. Dawson
{ A. R. Ford	
1903-1904—R. Pearson.....	H. D. Robertson
1904-1905—H. D. Robertson.....	C. D. Henderson
1905-1906—C. D. Henderson.....	C. B. Kelly
1906-1907—F. E. Coombs.....	R. P. Stockton
1907-1908—W. W. Davidson.....	G. Rutledge
1908-1909—H. L. Morrison.....	L. M. Green
1909-1910—O. V. Jewitt.....	J. F. P. Birnie
1910-1911—J. R. Lundy.....	K. B. Maclaren
1911-1912—K. B. Maclaren.....	J. A. D. Slemm

PRESENT WHERE-AND WHAT-ABOUTS.

R. A. A. Shore is now a medical doctor and is practising in the city.

A. E. Fisher taught for some time in the Yukon, but is now engaged in the real estate business somewhere in the West, where he has been very successful.

A. P. Addison is a minister, stationed in the Toronto Conference.

C. E. Treble is also a medical practitioner in the city.

J. L. O'Flynn is one of the prominent lawyers of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

E. W. Grange has had a very successful career as a journalist. He is now the Ottawa correspondent of *The Globe* of this city.

R. J. Dobson is in business in the West.

G. A. Fergusson, in spite of his athletic tendencies, decided for an academic career and is now teaching Classics and History in Peterborough.

Our information concerning H. E. Kellington is somewhat unsatisfactory in its vagueness. He was a Methodist minister, stationed in the London Conference, but we understand that he was forced by ill-health to leave Ontario and go to the West. Further information will be gratefully received.

R. J. McIntyre is in the ministry. He is stationed in Revelstoke, B.C., and is said to be still a first-rate baseball player, though that famous pitching arm of his has lost some of its old-time vigor and cunning.

G. E. Porter is among the pedagogues. He is Professor of English in Franklin and Marshall College, Pennsylvania.

Frank Dobson is another mighty man of the campus, the diamond and the rink, who has chosen the noble profession of teaching. He is Principal of a school in British Columbia.

W. H. Hamilton is a manufacturing and business man in Winnipeg. He was President in those glorious and momentous days when the campus first passed under the control of the Athletic Union, when the fate of ye ancient and venerable elms in the athletic field was decided by the Victoria Vandals, in the interests of mere sport, when these same vandals were condemned by the esthetic people of Toronto, and defended by the Sporting Editor of ACTA in fiery and pugnacious articles, about which still lingers the smell of the battle. Alas, alas, those strenuous days are past!

Did we mention the smell of battle? What can follow that but the noble name of Victor Odium, the Victoria hero of the Boer War? Everyone has heard of him and how he could have been Mayor of Toronto or President of Vic. when he returned from that first campaign, but chose a higher honor, the Presidency of the Victoria Athletic Union. After his second return with the Third Contingent he entered journalistic work in the West, and is now in real estate in British Columbia.

A. R. Ford also went into newspaper work after leaving Victoria. He is now Ottawa correspondent for several Winnipeg dailies.

J. A. M. Dawson is in the city with the T. Eaton Company.

R. Pearson is the Methodist minister at Red Deer, Alberta.

H. D. Robertson is a missionary in China. News of his safe arrival from the scene of the recent disturbances has been lately received.

C. D. Henderson is in the city with the National Trust Company. He is said to be still a tennis enthusiast.

C. B. Kelly is an M.D., and he is slated for China as soon as the way opens.

F. E. Coombs is head of the Primary Department of the University of Toronto School.

R. P. Stockton graduated in law last year from Osgoode Hall.

W. W. Davidson is also one of last year's law grads. Both he and Stockton are still hockey stars.

G. Rutledge is said to be engaged in newspaper work somewhere in the West.

H. L. Morrison was in Columbian College last year and is perhaps there still.

L. M. Green is a travelling salesman, with headquarters in the city.

O. V. Jewitt is attending the Faculty of Education this year.

J. F. P. Birnie is among the coming lawyers now enrolled at Osgoode.

J. R. Gundy is farming on a large scale in Alberta, which is to say, he is manager of a company farm.

"Ken" Maclaren and "Duff" Slein are with us yet.

Miss Hewitt ('11) and Miss Muriel Dawson ('11) are attending Normal in Calgary.

Miss Lindsay ('03), Miss German ('09), and Miss M. Hockey ('10), are taking post-graduate work at Vic. and are in residence in the Deaconess Home.



Marriages

Cook—Anthes.—Zion Evangelical Church, Berlin, Ont., was the scene of a very pretty autumn wedding, when Mr. H. Milton Cook was united in marriage with Miss Anthes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Anthes. Miss Libby Anthes was maid of honor,

and Miss Emma Kaufmann was bridesmaid, while Mr. C. B. Sissons, of Victoria College, acted as best man.

Mr. Cook is a graduate of Vic. in Honor Mathematics of 1901, and is now on the actuarial staff of the Montreal Life of Canada. The bride is prominent in musical and social circles in Berlin.

ACTA extends felicitations.



Exchanges

Under the heading, "A Phase of Contemporary Thought," a writer in the December number of *The Trinity University Review* discusses the present tendency to determinism in undergraduate thought.

"It will hardly be denied that the idea of freedom is not the dominant phase of undergraduate thought at the present time. Popular conversation, theological and philosophical discussion, is often covered by a veneer of freedom in the orthodox sense, but underneath it is not always difficult to discern a foundation which may fairly be described as determinism. Not for a moment would one accuse the average student of being a confirmed determinist, but one can hardly fail to detect a subtle tone in the passing thought that is inconsistent with any theory based on the so-called 'freedom of the will.' "

The writer proceeds to a discussion of this attitude, which, in his opinion, is most prevalent among those students who have "dabbled in biology," and has developed largely as a result of the growth of materialism and the evolutionary tendency to regard "environment as the main controlling factor in the life of the individual. That the problem is not merely an academic one is shown rather convincingly. "It is illegitimate because it has the effect of undermining the weaker individual's sense of obligation; and the morality of a people is largely dependent upon the extent to which the idea of obligation is developed." It is a live question in practical sociology.

A criticism of the attitude is then undertaken, but the limits of a magazine article would not permit an adequate treatment of it. Enough is said, however, to cause an honest determinist to feel that there may be another side, and to realize that it is just possible that science has not yet quite disposed of this so-called "freedom of the will."

ACTA acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of the following exchanges: *Notre Dame Scholastic*, *O. A. C. Review*, *The Collegiate Outlook*, *Hya Yaka*, *The Acadia Athenæum*, *Queen's Journal*, *The Varsity*, *The Student*, *Vox Wesleyana*, *Vox Collegii*, *The Gateway*, *Manitoba College Journal*, *University of Ottawa Review*, *Harvard Monthly*, *The Mitre*, *Quæ Columbiana*, *The Argosy*, *McMaster University Monthly*.

An editorial in *The Notre Dame Scholastic* of January 13th discusses a recent agreement which provides for a triangular debate with two other colleges. Each university furnishes two teams, one arguing on the affirmative of the question submitted, and the other on the negative. The three debates are held on the same night, and each college is, of course, represented thus both at home and abroad. Such an arrangement possesses some obvious advantages, and according to our contemporary, it has already become customary among the larger American universities. The idea is worthy of consideration.



"The rooter of to-day is the only human imitation of a steam calliope, siren and automobile horn. As a rule a rooter is composed of noise surrounded with ribbons. Some, however, are composed of ribbons surrounded with noise, which amounts to almost the same thing. The cheer-leader is the controller of from one hundred to ten thousand lung power. He is an active young man, consisting for the most part of an extensive black abyss where the mouth is ordinarily situated in human beings."—*University of Ottawa Review*.



There may be differences of opinion as to which Canadian college periodical is the best, but if there is any gentle reader of our journals who is disposed to criticize our statement that *Hya Yaka*, the pride of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, is undoubtedly the breeziest and most decidedly up-to-date publication north or south of the international boundary, we advise him to search for the meanings of those adjectives in Johnson, and become convinced.



In a former number we commented on the series on "University Life Abroad," now appearing in the *Manitoba College Journal*. The second article was published in the Christmas number and its bright and chatty sketch of university life in Germany is one of the most interesting we have read on this familiar topic. It derives added value from its having been contributed by a former regular student at a large German university. We hesitated to apply the term "regular" to any German student, but the writer himself employed it, so we felt justified.



We read a delightful article on Dickens in the superb Christmas issue of the *O. A. C. Review*. Our revered university elevates its eyebrows to the correct pitch, adjusts its monocle, and mildly inquires, "Who is that person?" In other words, our Alma Mater does not find it possible to accord to Charles Dickens the honor of its recognition. Consequently, we are displaying a most regrettable lack of taste. Nevertheless, we persist. "The Christmas Spirit in Dickens," the article to which we refer, recalls all the cheerful glow, the hearty kindness and the robust appetites of his Christmas stories, and renders us obdurate. We become stiff-necked and defiantly express the hope that the time will never come when we shall cease to enjoy the magic of this master of the Christmas spirit. In our untaught perverseness we refuse to give up Scrooge and Tiny Tim, or any others of the merry throng of Yule-tide beings in the Dickens-world.



The December number of *The McMaster Monthly* reprints "McMasteritis," prefaced by an explanatory note which we subjoin.

"We publish in full this article, which appeared in the November number of ACTA VICTORIANA, since it deals with the college spirit of our own university and is written by one who, after taking his first three years' work at Victoria, completed his arts course at, and received his degree from, McMaster. Though having himself come under the influence of the McMaster spirit—'been inoculated with McMasteritis'—and setting it up as a condition to be sought after, the writer still evinces a fine spirit of loyalty to his own college, Victoria. We commend,

too, the gracious spirit of the editors of ACTA VICTORIANA in publishing 'McMasteritis' in their journal."

Any means by which the spirit of fraternity is promoted among the colleges and universities of our city and land should be warmly endorsed. ACTA welcomed such an opportunity when it was afforded last November. No man is lacking in loyalty to his own college because he is capable of expressing appreciation of another.



"Let the Queen's supporters show their loyalty to their Alma Mater and their faith in the team by turning out to the game and cheering, not just when the team appears on the gridiron or when they score, but when they are on the defensive and the other team is pressing hard. That's the crucial time when cheering counts for most."—*Queen's Journal*.

An' ye're richt there, Elder! The idea set forth in the above exhortation should sink deep into the heart of every Vic. man. Go and do thou likewise.



"I was struck right away by his imposing presence, his eagle glance, and the stern smile that illumined the noble curves of his lips. I like to see a handsome man, and the aristocratic bearing of this individual made me feel as if I stood in the presence of some Viking of old. His clothes were neat and tasteful, in the latest but not the extremest fashion. His frame was slender and tall, but well-knit, lithe and athletic. His brown eyes had a kindly look as of some bright, benignant star. His nose was of classic Greek outline; his mouth and chin expressed character most strongly; and the healthful glow of sun and wind made his complexion a thing to attract the notice of the more discriminating of the fair sex. His hair, wavy and brown, fell over his head in rippling cascades as if sporting from pure joy of life. Pride and delight filled my soul as I gazed, and it was only with the greatest reluctance I turned away from the mirror."—*St. Andrew's College Review*.



Hockey

Once more the chief subjects of conversation around the college is the hockey team, and Victoria's chances of bringing back the Jennings Cup. The weather has at last become favorable to our great winter game, and with the exception of one day there has been excellent ice since the beginning of the term. As usual the centre hockey cushion has been reserved for the exclusive use of Victoria students and is generally in use all day. Judging by the numbers who turn out, hockey prospects are exceedingly bright, and as usual the freshman class has produced a number of good players, including Brown, who is guarding the nets for the Vic. team this season.

The Jennings Cup schedule was late in coming out, but the lack of ice before the vacation made it necessary that the teams be given an extra week in which to prepare for the struggle. This year there are thirteen teams entered, and they have been arranged in groups as follows:

- A. Sr. Arts, Sr. Meds., Sr. School, Pharmacy.
- B. Jr. Arts, Jr. Meds., Jr. School.
- C. Victoria, Education, Veterinary.
- D. Dentals, Forestry, Wycliffe.

Victoria should not have much difficulty in winning her group, while the fast Dental team will likely capture D. In the other groups it is harder to pick the probable winners, but it looks like School or Meds. in A, while Jr. Arts have the winning habit this year, and will take a lot of beating in B.

"So long as mankind is susceptible to the influence of ambition, there will be competition. The end of all effort is the attainment of excellence of which victory is the emblem; and victory in sport is as legitimate an object of pursuit as it is in any other sphere of effort."—ACTA, October, 1903.

Victoria, 3--Vets., 1

A good beginning. The score was not as large as we would have liked, but the opposing goal-keeper was always right on the job. High or low, from far or near, all shots were the same to him, and that accounts for the fewness of Victoria's goals on January 23rd.

The Vets. brought up quite a band of rooters, While Vic. had the usual row of supporters lining the fence, including a large number of co-eds. The play throughout was pretty fast, but in the first half it was mostly individual work, and was even ragged in spots. Neither team was in very good condition, and play varied from end to end—the Vic. defence relieved well and that gave them the advantage. With one Vet. man in the penalty box, Maclaren scored on a long shot from about centre—the only counter in the first period.

In the second half both teams played much better hockey, the Vic. aggregation got going at a nice clip and had by far the best of the play. The forwards worked together better and rained shots on the Vet. goal. After some time McDowell made a splendid rush, but failed to score; however in the ensuing scramble, Maclaren poked in a goal and Vic. was two to the good. The Vets. were playing a rather strenuous game and in consequence received several penalties. At last they managed to penetrate the Vic. defence and scored. To show there was no ill-feeling, McKenzie got the puck on the face off, started one of his circling rushes and notched goal number three with one of his bullet shots.

Vic. had easily the best of the play throughout, but were handicapped by the absence of good combination among the forwards, it being only in the second half that they commenced to show what they could do. Brown, the freshman goal-keeper, did not have much chance to show off, while Burt and Rodd, the new wings, both worked hard. The line-up:

"No other department of college life cultivates the same self-control, the spirit of give and take without hard feeling. College spirit finds expression through athletics as much if not more than in any other way."—ACTA, January, 1903.

Victoria.	Veterinary College.
Brown.....	GoalPage
McDowell.....	PointSharp
Maclaren.....	CoverLawson
McKenzie.....	RoverHowe
Burwash.....	CentreParquette
Rodd.....	R. WingAger
Burt.....	L. WingCayley



Inter-Year Games

For the first time in many snows, a complete schedule of inter-year games is being played, and much interest has been aroused in the different years over the chances of each septette. One of the best results of such games is the great number of players who are given a chance to show what they can do. In the four games already played, no less than forty players have performed, and much unknown hockey talent of various qualities has been brought to light.

Sophomores vs. Freshmen.—This eagerly expected clash came off on January 12th, and the Sophs. came out on top, the score being 4—1. How history repeats itself—4 to 1 4 1 T 4.

It was a hard, clean game and very individualistic. The freshies had a good forward line, but could not do much against their heavy opponents.

Sophomores (4)—Campbell, McDowell, McKenzie, W. McCamus, Allan, Burt, R. Rodd.

Freshmen (1)—Brown, Belfrey, A. Guthrie, Bill Duggan, Cheney, Myers, Svoboda.

Seniors vs. Juniors.—One of the events of the season, and was played on January 16th. The Seniors fought hard, but youth and condition conquered and Onety-three took the big end of a 7—2 score. The play was fast in spots—when Maclaren got going—and very strenuous throughout, the main idea being to

get the man not the puck. Needless to say both players and spectators enjoyed the game thoroughly.

Juniors (7)—Wheeler, Forster, Mike Duggan, Burwash, Huycke, Jeffries, P. Brown.

Seniors (2)—Edmanson, Connor, Maclaren, H. Guthrie, Campbell, McAllister, Chester.

Sophomores vs. C. T's and P. G's.—Attracted the best crowd of any game in the series. It was a whirlwind of a game from start to finish. Sad to relate the Theologs. were overcome by the worldly Sophs. to the tune of 6—2. Hard checking and magnificent one-man rushes were the outstanding features.

Sophomores (6)—Campbell, Burt, Willows, W. McCamus, Allan, Brewster, R. Rodd.

C. T's, etc. (2)—Goddard, Jewitt, Raymer, Griffith, Burley, Copp, Latimer.



The Sifton Cup Series

Victoria was unfortunately grouped with some faculties whose strong forte is not basketball, and hence defaulted games are rather too common. Although the group schedule was to be completed by January 25th, three postponed games yet remain to be played—the chief offenders being Vets.

Group A has not yet returned a winner, but Junior Arts triumphed in B. So far four games have actually been played in C and the standing at present is:

	Won.	Lost.	To Play.
Victoria	3	0	1
Vets.	1	0	3
Wycliffe	2	2	0
Education	1	2	1
Forestry	0	3	1

The Vic. team has been practising faithfully and hope to be right there at the finish. They are now equipped with "Victoria" jerseys, the pattern being alternate red and yellow vertical stripes of medium width. A practice game was played with the fast McMaster team at Central Y. M. C. A. on January 18th. The Vic. men made a very creditable showing against their speedy opponents, who are considered to be about the fastest intermediate team in the city. The final score was 34—18

in favor of McMaster. The following players, who have been turning out regularly, took part in the game: Goddard, Griffith, Mains, Barnes, Brown and Mills.

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Girls' Athletics

"Unusual interest in hockey has already developed among the residents of Annesley Hall. Indeed, matters have reached the stage of feverish enthusiasm, and at the Ladies' Open 'Lit,' it was moved, seconded and unanimously carried, all in a most orthodox manner, that there should be a hockey team, and that application should be made to the Alma Mater Society, requesting the appointment of gentlemen 'of suitable character' to act in the capacity of referee and coach. As a result the executive of this infant society is being 'lobbied' day and night by ardent applicants and from internal dissensions is in imminent danger of dismemberment."—ACTA, Dec., '03.

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Basket Ball

The Inter-year series of basketball has been completed, the Fourth Year having won the trophy presented by Mrs. Scott Raff

The first game played by the First and Second years was won by the latter with a score 34—6.

On December 6 the Fourth and Third Years met. The game was interesting, but owing to lack of practice on the part of the Juniors the Fourth Year emerged victorious, the score being 17—3

The final contest took place on January 29, between the Sophs. and Seniors, resulting in the score of 8—2 in favor of the Fourth Year.

Line-up of winning team: Forwards, P. McNeill, H. Kenny; centres, E. Austin, K. Ferris, L. Hamer; defence, E. McIntosh, A. Price.

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Hockey

The first game of the Ladies' Inter-College Hockey Series was played on Saturday morning, Jan. 20th, on Varsity ice,

between University College and Victoria. The teams were well matched, and the game was closely contested to the end. At half-time the score was 1—0 in favor of University College. Early in the second half Miss Armstrong scored for Victoria. Toward the end of the game University scored again.

This year Victoria has a much better team than it has had for some time. The defence is strong and the forwards play excellent combination.

University College line-up: Goal, Miss Edgar; point, Miss Barry; cover point, Miss Fairbairn; right wing, Miss Murphy; left wing, Miss Cameron; centre, Miss Zeigler; rover, Miss Hunter.

Victoria line-up: Goal, Miss Hamer; point, Miss Cuthbertson; cover point, Miss Kettlewell; left wing, Miss Burns; right wing, Miss Denne; centre, Miss Armstrong; rover, Miss Porte.

St. Hilda's and Victoria played their first game of the season on Victoria rink on January 27th. The fence was decorated with the usual crowd of enthusiastic spectators, each team having quite a number of supporters to cheer them on. The play was fast and close throughout, and although the Vic. girls were defeated, it was by the narrowest of margins. Up to half-time there was no scoring, but after the interval, both teams began to play much faster hockey. The Vic. forwards started a nice combination, which resulted in Miss Armstrong scoring the first goal. St. Hilda's then took a hand in the scoring and netted two goals in quick succession. The Vic. team worked very hard to overcome the lead, but their opponents played a good defensive game, and were victorious by the close score of 2—1.

The Vic. defence played a fine game, checking and clearing well. The forwards all worked hard and are developing a nice combination. The return game between these teams will be well worth seeing, for both have a good knowledge of the game, as illustrated by the easy time the referee enjoyed—offsides being very unusual.

St. Hilda's line-up: Goal, Miss F. Ponsford; point, Miss A. Ponsford; cover point, Miss Enart; right wing, Miss Denne; left wing, Miss Harstone; centre, Miss M. Elliott; rover, Miss K Elliott.



February—the leap-est month of Leap Year!

Who would have thought that one extra day would have made such a difference?

But See! The maidens, with arms free—in elbow-sleeves—step vigorously about their business, Ladies of creation, Monarchesses of all they survey. Affairs momentous swing at the end of a card in a perfumed handbag. No longer do they chat of dress, dainties and deceptions: with beautiful frowns and lovely earnestness, they discuss: “How to Vote When We Get one,” “The Correct Pronunciation of *Ne Temere*,” “The Whewmarket Canal,” “Rome Rule for Iceland.”

The men go around on tip-toe, whispering and wishing—wishing some people weren’t so *awfully* busy. Poor fellows! Not their best coiffure nor their handsome this-has-been-sat-upon hats have any apparent effect. Sighing, they sigh away. Business is business, and three hundred and sixty-six days are few enough for all that must be said. Woman has come to her own.

The mice keep to their dismal corners, and the big, black, bad, nasty bugs hurriedly, horridly retreat when the tap of a feminine foot shakes the floor. They, too, know it is Leap Year, and womankind is clad with majesty and higher heels than usual.

What will be the end? It is only too evident. Inspired by a love of pow(d)er, excited by the c(h)ampaign, they will not stop till it has been irrevocably enacted by the International Conglomeration of Women that every year must be Leap Year.

Miss Sp—n—, '13: "I'm going to go to the World History lectures this month. They are about the 'race of man,' and I have always been very much interested in that subject."

Heard at a Board meeting:

A Mere Man: "Do they keep the minutes of the V. C.
A. C.?"

All the ladies, in chorus: "Oh! the very idea!"

Out on the Rink, a pair of deep blue eyes were looking earnestly up into a pair dark grey. Spirit with spirit was meeting—also with a small boy. We heard a grunt, a shriek, and a yelp, and covered our face with our lead pencil.

Miss M—r—on W—l—n (at High Park slides): "Every time I go down I think of what I would look like with false teeth."

New Book: "How to Woo and Win," issued by the Women's Club for use during 1912. For sale at all up-to-date book-stores. Get your copy early, as there is a tremendous demand.

Miss Farley, '12 (racking her brains to place a quotation): "I can't think where I have seen those lines beginning, 'I had rather be a door-keeper in the tents of wickedness'—what is the rest of it?"

We might suggest a course of Religious Knowledge lectures on the Psalms to aid Miss F.'s memory.

Miss S—d—r, '13 (describing a friend): "She is the loveliest girl I know, with such a sweet face. Let me see; I don't know anyone at the Hall whose expression resembles hers in the least."

E. D. B—yn—n, '13 (dilating on the advantages of Orientals): "Look at Driver! He took Orientals and made good in it, and then he got a professorship and married Lord Rosebery's daughter—a woman with lots of money." Ah, ha! Now we know what he is after.

Freshie (searching for information regarding "In Memoriam").

Miss Shaw, '12 (amazed): "Why, don't you know that story? There was a man once who had a friend, and he was drowned, or something. The man was so crazed with grief that he wrote a poem and called it 'In Memoriam.'"

D. J. Gr—y ('12) (persisting in putting his feet on top of radiator): "My feet seem to have an inclination to get higher than my head."

Lady Friend: "Oh! that's the donkey in you."

Outsider (viewing the College crest): "'Abeunt studia in mores'—what does that mean?"

Miss McD—ld, '14 (glibly): "The truth shall make you free."

Outsider: "A very free and flowing translation."

Miss McD—ld: "Yes; I got it out of a key."

During the week of Jan. 15, 19—, the Y.M.C.A. held a very helpful series of daily meetings, addressed by the Rev. J. W. Aikens of the Moral Reform Department, in our church. The attendance was splendid, and the results gratified exceedingly those who had charge of the movement. Mr. Aikens is a man of intense conviction, and his messages, breathing this spirit, went straight to the hearts of those who heard. We wish him success in his departmental work, and will be glad to see him back again any time.

And now the roisterous jingle of the sleighing parties is heard abroad in the land—the ladies all in one sleigh, and the men in another, and both filled with glee. It's a caution how much noise there is yet to be made.

On the train, coming down last January, E. A. Ch—st—r, '12, wandered into a bevy of Annesley Hall girls. When he escaped, his only comment was: "My! I didn't know time could go so fast."

Mr. McC—n, President of '12: "I consulted the Chancellor, and found out that both the 16th and 23rd of February came on Friday."

Miss K—y, '12: "Did you have to consult the Chancellor to discover that?"

Junior (re a very highly lauded history essay): "I can't imagine why the Professor liked that essay. There wasn't an original idea in it."

Miss McC—m—s, '13: No, but it was ab-original."



LEAP YEAR DIFFICULTIES ON THE RINK.

What Leap Year has already done to a respectable pater-familias:

From the description of a wedding in *The Bowmanville Packet*: "The bride was given away by her father, who was attired in blue silk trimmed with satin and overlace."

We hope the costume has not been made compulsory.

A celebrated woman paleontologist, who had visited the Hall, was being discussed.

Miss Ol—h—m, '13: "How did she happen to grace the Hall with her presence?"

Miss L—ck—r, '14: "She was in search for fossils, so she came to Annesley Hall."

The Missionary Conference took place this year, Jan. 19, 20, 21, and was full of interest. Every speaker justified his name's position on the programme. The aim was: "To set forth the relation of the student to the missionary enterprise, and to make clear the measure of his responsibility and opportunity." Those who were present will agree that this aim was fulfilled. At the time of writing, a campaign is still in progress to raise seven hundred dollars to send Mr. R. C. Scott, B.A., '11, to Italy, where, by study of language and customs, he may prepare himself for work amongst the Italians here in Canada. The missionary work deserves all the attention it receives—and more. To meet the gifts of our laymen, our College must produce men in whom these gifts may be invested, and we see no signs of failure on the part of old Victoria.

Don't forget the banquet to be given to the class of 1912 on the 1st of March. For reasons multivarious, this class deserves a good send-off, and, like all circuses, the Senior Dinner this year will be bigger and better than ever.

Who are the men with the cheap plumbing in their pens?
Salem says he has an ink-ling.

If the 29th of February could come after the 14th of May it would be a lot more useful.

Freshman (Hebrew history). "Saul threw off the Syrian yolk." We surmise eggs were not so expensive then.

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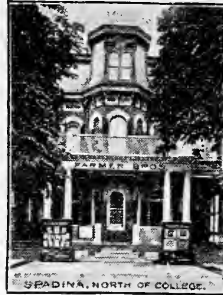
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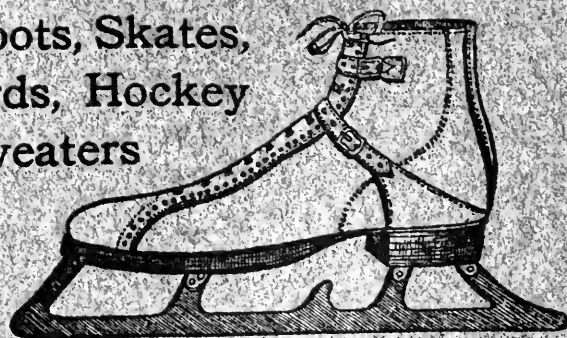
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